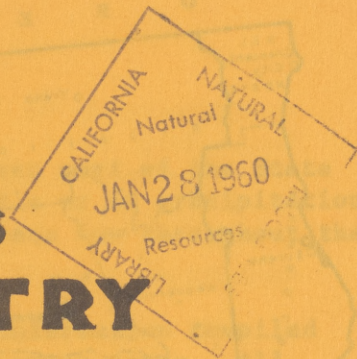


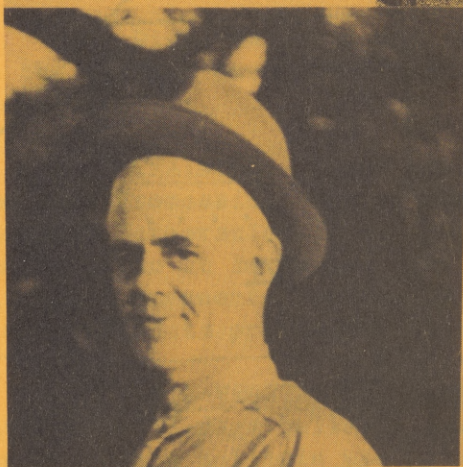
*State of
California*

DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY



NEWS LETTER



Feb. 8 & Mar. 1959
Vol. 18 - Nos. 2 & 3



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWS LETTER

Published monthly in Sacramento for and by Division personnel. Its pages contain current facts, problems, and events relating to Forestry and to the experiences of Division personnel.


F. H. RAYMOND - STATE FORESTER

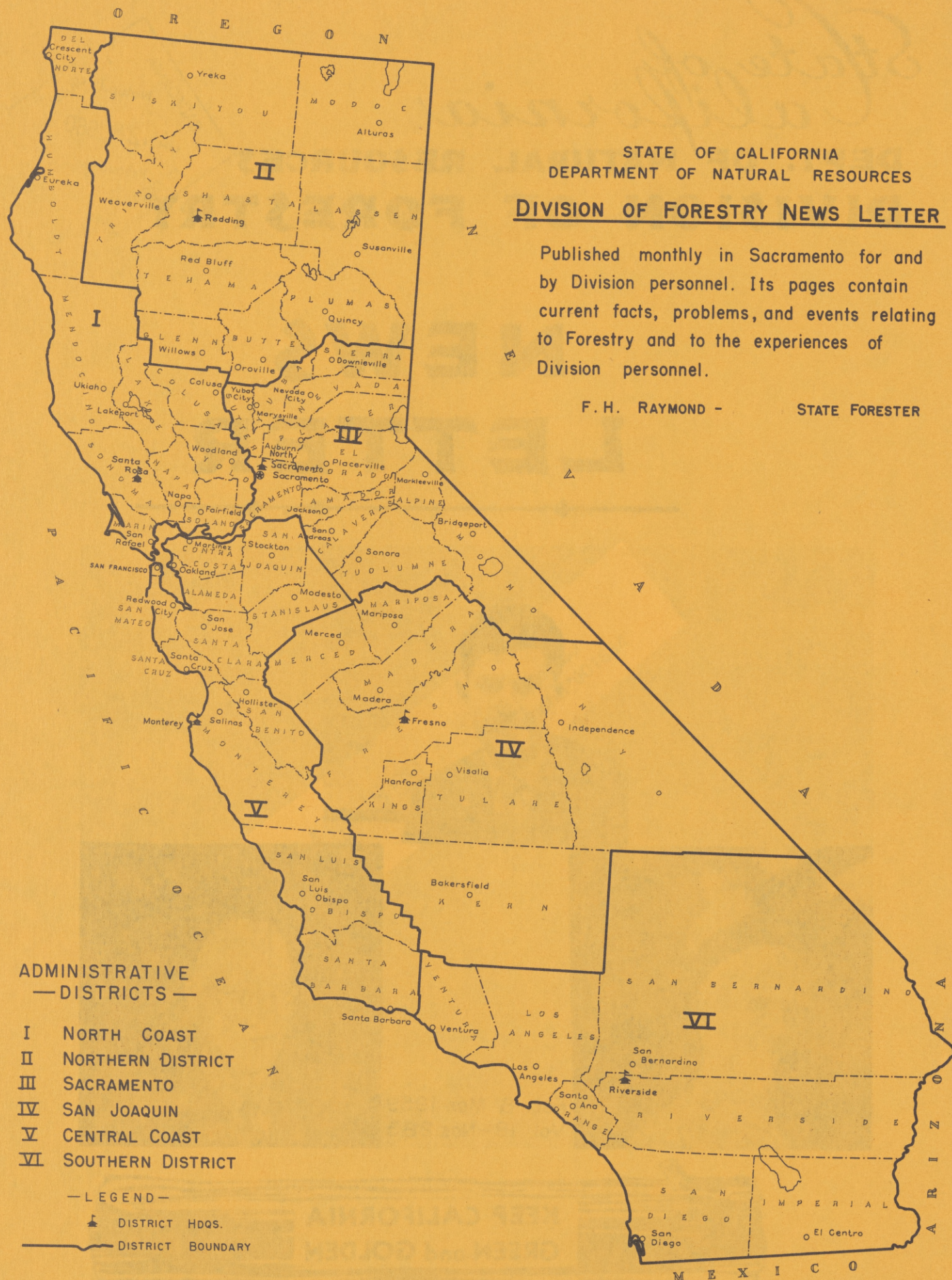
**ADMINISTRATIVE
—DISTRICTS—**

- I NORTH COAST
- II NORTHERN DISTRICT
- III SACRAMENTO
- IV SAN JOAQUIN
- V CENTRAL COAST
- VI SOUTHERN DISTRICT

—LEGEND—

 DISTRICT HDQS.

 DISTRICT BOUNDARY



JANUARY ACTIVITIES

FIRE SUPPRESSION: Rainfall has been below normal over most of the State during January. The Southern California District has had little or no precipitation at all since January 7. The fire occurrence has fortunately been low throughout the State, even in the south.

FIRE WEATHER AND BURNING INDEX: The Burning Index information compiled during the 1958 fire season is being prepared for entry on to punch cards. All computations are being checked by inmates at the Iron Mine Conservation Camp under the supervision of the fire weather co-ordinator.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT - PUBLIC LAW 566 (1018): The State Forester was represented at the Public Law 566 progress meetings on January 6 and 29. Those agencies represented included the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Forest Service, and the State Division of Soil Conservation. A representative also attended the monthly meeting of the State Soil Conservation Commission and the State Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

Work on the forestry phases is progressing on the Adobe Creek and Bryant Canyon P.L. 566 projects. Information was supplied, relative to the New Hogan Dam Flood Control Project in co-operation with the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

FIRE PREVENTION: A meeting was held with officials of the two major railroads operating in California to develop plans for the start of their 1959 forest fire prevention program which includes their development and use of mass media educational materials as well as the reduction of hazards.

Representatives of the Division of Forestry, U. S. Forest Service, and the Fire Marshal's office met to co-ordinate the enforcement of laws governing the transportation and use of explosives as they pertain to areas where fire protection is provided by Forestry and the U. S. Forest Service.

A report was received from the Forest and Range Experiment Station on the progress and present status of all Forestry research programs, including Fire Prevention, conducted under contract by that agency.

Division personnel participated in training programs designed to assist in the further development of effective programs in all phases of forest fire prevention.

TRAINING: Three members of the Sacramento staff of the Division attended the Data Processing Seminar conducted in January by the International Business Machines Corporation in co-operation with the California Forest and Range Experiment Station at Berkeley. The purpose of the Seminar was to acquaint personnel with the components, operating characteristics, capacities, and methods of applying electronic data processing machines to data processing and computing problems.

SOIL-VEGETATION SURVEY: "Soil-Vegetation Surveys in California" is the title of a 27-page bulletin describing the State Co-operative Soil Vegetation Survey. This bulletin was prepared by the California Forest and Range Experiment Station and published by the Division of Forestry. The fine offset printing job was done in the State Printing Office.

The purpose of this bulletin is to provide information for the general public on the soil-vegetation survey of California wildlands, being conducted

co-operatively by the California Division of Forestry, the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, and the University of California. It explains what the soil-vegetation survey is, the purposes for which it is being done, who is doing the work, and the kinds of information produced. Examples of soil-vegetation maps are given, and many of their possible uses in wildland management and conservation of natural resources are given.

The bulletin is illustrated with photographs, includes a bibliography of publications containing additional wildland soils information, and gives a list of available soil-vegetation maps, with instructions for ordering them.

FOREST PRACTICES: A flurry of activity occurred in January on part of the District Forest Practice Committees. This was caused by interest of the Committees and the Board of Forestry to revise Administrative Code rules regulating timber operations on private land.

At request of some committees and the Board of Forestry, the State Forester held a special meeting in Sacramento of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the four Committees on January 16th. Progress to date in developing recommendations for revision of the rules was reviewed. The needs and possibilities of using standard language on common practices and legal points were also discussed.

The Forest Practice Committee of the North Sierra Pine Forest District met in Redding on January 9th and again on the 30th to consider revision of the Forest Practice Rules for the district. The Committee is trying to develop proposed rules so that public hearings may be held soon throughout the district.

The Redwood Forest Practice Committee met in Eureka on January 23 with members of industry and approved a set of proposed new rules for the district. The Committee has been working on revision of their rules for over a year. Public hearings have been held and the Committee is now ready to submit its findings to the State Board of Forestry for approval.

REFORESTATION: The advisory committee to the State Forester on Reforestation Methods and Procedures held its third meeting in Sacramento on January 21, 1959. The committee was appointed by the State Forester in November, 1957, under the authority of Assembly Bill No. 2022 enacted by the Legislature during the 1957 Session.

The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss progress in reforestation trials being conducted by industry and governmental organizations, and to assist in outlining a program to canvass numerous foresters in the State representing industry and government for information on reforestation projects in which they have participated. It is hoped that such information will assist in evaluating tried methods for possible use in future trials.

NURSERY: Cumulative figures of the distribution of trees from the Division's forest nurseries for the 1958-59 season to date indicate that 2,745,000 trees have been sold or are on order for an approximate income of \$26,800. Approximately 255,000 trees remain to be distributed before the season closes about the first of April.

ENGINEERING: One set of State fire protection area maps have been completed and are on file in the State Forester's office. In addition to these maps, work is progressing on the new zone maps and it is expected that these maps

will be finished in the near future and sent to the districts for duplication.

The new Ranger Headquarters at St. Helena in Napa County has been completed. It is located four miles north of the city of St. Helena.

The residence and garage at Forest Hill Forest Fire Station in Placer County has been completed.

The relocation of the combination office and equipment building at Alta Forest Fire Station in Placer County has been completed. This move was necessary because of the relocation of U. S. 40.

FEBRUARY ACTIVITIES

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT - Public Law 566 (1018): During this period, the State Forester was represented at a meeting with the sponsors of the Ulatis Creek project. The State Division of Soil Conservation, the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and other interested groups were represented. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss progress to date, and to evaluate future planning needs.

The State Forester was represented at a "Work Shop" relative to the planning needs on the Escondido Creek Watershed. A job list was prepared by each specialist, i.e., geologists, hydrologists, economists, foresters, etc. This job list was then integrated into a correlated job list of the total planning needs.

He was also represented at the February meeting of the State Soil Conservation Commission.

FIRE PROTECTION BY CONTRACT: The State Forester was represented at the Northern California Fire Chief's Association meeting in Madera on February 18.

FIRE WEATHER AND BURNING INDEX: The Fire Weather and Burning Index form checking program was completed at Iron Mine Camp. 830 forms and about 23,000 days of weather entries were checked.

The preliminary job description and volume figures for the punch carding of the weather forms was prepared and submitted to the Data Processing Section of the Department of Employment for a cost estimate on the total punching job.

Work has continued on record inventory and preparation of the Burning Index forms for the punch card operation.

COMMUNICATIONS - RADIO: During the month, activities were directed toward completion of the mountain top mobile relay status manual. Intermittent attention was given to activities associated with Forestry Conservation Communication Association work and the leasing of space in mountain top radio vaults to other agencies.

FIRE PREVENTION: Division personnel met with the National Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Committee to develop plans and material for the 1960 Forest Fire Prevention Campaign.

Final scripts for production of motion picture and television films for the 1959 forest fire prevention program were edited and approved with production planned for mid-March.

Art work for the 1959 forest fire prevention signs for posting on the Division's 4' x 8' roadside structures was presented by the contractor and approved.

Employees throughout the Division worked with the California Conservation Council in the preparation of programs and plans for publicizing activities associated with California Conservation Week to be observed March 7 to 14.

The forest fire prevention research program was reviewed with representatives from the California Forest and Range Experiment Station and the University of Southern California.

The training of all classes of employees in effective fire prevention programs through well-organized public relations, law enforcement, hazard reduction, and educational approaches was continued through the month.

FOREST PRACTICES: The Forest Practice Committee for the Coast Range Pine and Fir Forest District met in Redding on February 11, 1959, to study proposals for revision of its Forest Practice Rules and the desirability of standardizing the wording of common practices and the general arrangement of the rules. Following this meeting, the Committee planned to draft a new set of proposed rules for use in public hearings.

The data for an annual state-wide report on the Forest Practice program administered by the Division of Forestry has been compiled. Timber operator permits issued in 1958 are good indefinitely until revoked, suspended, or deemed expired in accordance with law. The State Forester issued 1,526 of these permits last year. Prior to 1958, timber operator permits were issued annually. The Forest Practice Act as amended in 1957 provided for continuing permits and the filing of notice of timber operations before undertaking such operations. This latter requirement has made it possible for the Division to increase the efficiency of its inspection program by having better advance knowledge of where timber operations will be conducted and by whom.

The Division made 2,737 forest practice inspections on private land in 1958. This was a twelve per cent increase over the number of inspections made in 1957 of active logging operations. Some 1,400 infractions of the rules were observed and reported in 1958. About twenty-five per cent of these were observed to have been corrected on subsequent inspections. Rules relative to snag disposal, fire plan filing, slash disposal, and erosion control were the practices most frequently found in non-compliance. Together, these four rules accounted for two-thirds of all the infractions observed.

The Division increased its law enforcement efforts in 1958. Notices of punitive action in 833 cases were sent to timber operators to improve compliance with the rules and related laws. Three cases of statutory violations were filed against operators and one complaint was sustained by the courts. Two litigation reports for persistent violation of the Forest Practice Rules were prepared in 1958 and were forwarded to the Attorney General's office for further action. In addition, thirteen litigation reports were in various stages of preparation at the close of the year.

Considerable effort was given by the Division in 1958 to acquaint operators and others with the new forms and procedures to follow in applying for a permit and filing the timber notices required by the amended Forest Practice Act.

SERVICE FORESTRY: A six-man committee of representatives from the Division of Forestry and the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of California

met in Berkeley in February. This committee was organized by the Director of Extension and the State Forester. The committee is investigating the coordination and cooperation of the Division and the Extension Service in the conduct of education and service programs for small woodland owners. This first meeting of the committee was organizational in nature, but the groundwork was laid for discussion of the mutual problems of Extension and the Division of Forestry in raising the level of land and timber management on small forest holdings in the State.

Service Foresters of the Division of Forestry have just completed a study of the markets for products from small woodland ownerships. The Service Foresters as part of their regular work accumulated information on the location and nature of the markets for young-growth sawlogs, split products, fuel wood, poles and piling, and other products from small woodland ownerships. This field information is then summarized cooperatively by the Division and the Extension Forester and issued as the bulletin "Markets for Woodland Products in California." This work is sponsored by the Small Woodlands Council, an organization of public and private foresters interested in fostering good management on small woodlands. This marketing information is valuable to owners in the management of their forest properties.

REFORESTATION: Plans are materializing to conduct a reforestation study project, a cooperative effort between the Division and one of the larger timber owners in Calaveras County. Such studies are authorized under Article 3.5, Chapter 2 of Division 4 of the Public Resources Code. A high-quality timber-growing site, now poorly stocked with timber, and densely covered with bear clover (mountain misery), was selected as being representative of much such land in the central Sierra between the 3,000-foot and 4,000-foot elevations. The studies proposed will be an attempt to determine methods of improving forest regeneration where competing vegetation has prohibited the natural establishment of timber species. About twenty acres have been cleared; established plots will be planted to incorporate such studies as testing several types of nursery stock, varied spacings of plantings, and methods of seeding.

In January of this year, Division personnel conducted other reforestation projects; at the Vallecito Conservation Camp in Calaveras County 3,000 trees were planted as a demonstration forest plantation, and in San Diego County 7,500 Jeffrey and Coulter pine seedlings were planted by crews from the Morena Conservation Camp on the Conejos burn of 1950 in the Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. This is part of a continuing cooperative project in which the Division of Beaches and Parks purchases the trees, the Conservation Camp furnishes the planting crews, and the Division of Forestry supplies the supervision.

NURSERY: Tree sales from the Division's nurseries are rapidly reaching the 3,200,000 figure estimated as the number available for sale for the 1958-59 selling season. Since the beginning of the season 3,112,000 trees have been sold or are on order for an approximate income of \$31,437.

EMERGENCY REVEGETATION: Project reports are in on the seeding of the giant Stewart fire of last December. Driven by strong Santa Ana winds, the Stewart fire burned 66,300 acres of valuable watershed land in Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. A total of 47,750 acres of federal and private land was seeded in an operation thought to be the largest aerial seeding project ever done in the United States. The cost, mostly borne by the federal government, amounted to more than 100 thousand dollars. Three twin-engine Beechcraft airplanes and several large Marine Corps helicopters were used in the seeding operation that took nearly two weeks to complete. Most of the labor was supplied by State Conservation Camp

crews that spent more than 980 man-hours on the project.

RECREATION: The Division has completed a survey of areas and sites suitable for recreation in cooperation with the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan Committee. Data sheets and maps were submitted for 790 separate sites in thirty-two counties. The Division's zone of activity was generally confined to its fire protection areas and excluded lands administered by the Forest Service, National Park Service, and State Division of Beaches and Parks. These agencies submitted reports on their lands. The Southern Empire Regional Association of County Supervisors are doing the work in Southern California, Kern, and Santa Barbara Counties. The Division, in addition, is assisting in the survey in San Diego, northern Inyo, and Mono Counties.

TRAINING: Seven foresters from the Division, along with several foresters from industry and other public agencies, were given specialized training in "Soils in Forest Management" at Willits during the week of February 2 - 6. The field school was sponsored by the University of California. The instruction was given by men exceptionally well qualified for such training from the University of California, Oregon State College, the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, and the Forest Service. The teaching was conducted in the field as well as in the classroom. Instruction covered the classification and identification of California soils, the importance of soils to forest management, selection of planting sites, and determination of other land uses based on soil conditions, silvicultural problems as related to soil, and logging practices and their effects on forest soil. Each trainee came away from the school with a greater awareness of the importance of soil in forest management, the ability to make a soil survey on his own, and the desire to pick up a shovel and become better acquainted with the soils in the forests where he works.

A special training session was presented to Division personnel in the San Joaquin district on emergency revegetation procedures.

ENGINEERING: Bids were opened for the Orange warehouse and equipment building. Three bids were presented, and the low bidder was Don M. Fletcher of Santa Ana with a bid of \$47,975.

The new zone maps have been prepared on individual maps for each district showing the State responsibility area.

The Duzel Creek Bridge in Siskiyou County was completed.

The sewage disposal system was completed for the Yreka warehouse.

Two metal buildings are being moved from Del Puerto Forest Fire Station to the Termo Forest Fire Station in District II.

Final re-inspection was made at the Vallecito Conservation Camp on February 19, 1959, for completion of the one-year guarantees. All items not satisfactory will be corrected by the contractor.

Numerous meetings have been held in regards to the accelerated conservation camp program. This program includes the expansion of four present camps from 60 to 80 men, two new camps - Don Lugo and Mt. Home-Tulare, as well as a 30-man mobile camp which is new to our program, but has been used in other states with great success.

PRESS RELEASE

State Forester Francis H. Raymond announced on February 28, 1959, the retirement of veteran State Forest Ranger Wesley "Doc" J. Hufford after thirty-six years of service.

Ranger Hufford went to work for the State in Shasta County as a District Fire Ranger in June, 1923. He later transferred to Sonoma County as State Forest Ranger. Then in 1939 he transferred to Tehama County and since that time has been in charge of the Tehama County Ranger Unit for the Division of Forestry. "Doc" was among the first Rangers hired by the Division of Forestry in those "horse and buggy" days, Raymond said, but true to tradition of foresters and forest fire fighters, devoted long hours, hard work, knowledge gained through years of experience, other abilities and sacrifices indicative of a dedicated man to help build the Division to its present wide-spread and well-known status.

Mr. Hufford will make his home in Red Bluff not too far distant from his place of birth in Shasta County and remain a neighbor to many other members of the Hufford family.

PRESS RELEASE

Fred H. Dodson, Forestry Equipment Engineer with the California Division of Forestry, retires on April 1, 1959, after thirty-six years of State service.

Dodson started his career with the State in 1922 as a Machinist with the Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, and was one of the pioneers in the development and maintenance of snow removal equipment, and also in the design and construction of the first forest fire trucks for the California Division of Forestry.

In 1939 he transferred from the Division of Highways to the position of Shop Foreman at the California Division of Forestry shop on the Davis Highway.

The shops were closed in 1940 and Dodson was transferred into the headquarters office to take charge of the Forestry vehicle and equipment fleet. He was soon promoted to Forestry Equipment Engineer and during World War II was the Forestry representative in the office of Defense Transportation handling the rationing of tires, gasoline, critical metals, vehicles, and their components.

During the war he was active in the acquisition and equipping of some one hundred ninety-six trucks to be used in a mobile pool standby for the protection of cities and communities in the event of incendiary bombing.

In 1956 he initiated and completed a survey of all Forestry equipment and developed an equipment plan providing for the disposition of the old wartime equipment and its replacement with the modern fire equipment which comprises the Forestry fleet today.

Dodson is a veteran of World War I. He is married and lives with his wife, Erla, at 2404 26th Street in Sacramento. They have two children and four grandchildren. Although retiring from State service, Dodson intends to remain active in the motorized equipment field.

A retirement party was held for Dodson on the evening of March 20 at the Sacramento Inn. There were approximately 300 in attendance.

PRESS RELEASE

John Callaghan, Chief Deputy State Forester, California Division of Forestry, will resign from his present duties with the Division at the close of March 31. Mr. Callaghan leaves the Division to accept employment as Assistant Secretary for the California Forest Protective Association with headquarters in San Francisco, but will retain his residence in Sacramento for the present.

He attended high school and Junior College in Sacramento, and received his Forestry Degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in May 1937. Following his graduation he worked one season with the U. S. Forest Service as Field Assistant in timber cruising and topographic mapping. Thereafter he worked for a short period with the Document Division of the State Department of Finance.

In June 1938, Callaghan was appointed as Assistant State Forest Ranger with the California Division of Forestry, and has been with the Division since that time. His assignments included working as Assistant State Forest Technician from June, 1940, to October, 1942. State Forest Technician from October, 1942, until May, 1945. State Forest Ranger in Placer County from May, 1945, to November, 1946. Deputy State Forester in the northern district with headquarters at Redding from November, 1946, to July, 1955. Chief Deputy State Forester in Sacramento headquarters from July, 1955, until the date his resignation becomes effective, March 31, 1959.

Callaghan's employment with the California Forest Protective Association will include timber taxation studies among other duties. He resides with his wife, Eunice, and daughter, Judy, at 1307 Teneighth Way. Fellow workers and friends will honor Callaghan at a luncheon on March 25, 1959. They will present him with several tokens of their esteem and for his many years of faithful service with the California Division of Forestry.

FORMER RANGER RETIRES

News from Fort Bragg and the Union Lumber Company tells of the retirement of Willis "Bill" Dimmick who occupied the position of General Sawmill Foreman at the big plant there. Bill was born in Louisiana and reared in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties after his ninth year. After some years of lumberjacking and a tour of duty in the wartime Navy, Dimmick went to work for the Division as a Ranger in July of 1929. That year and the next he enjoyed the usual winter lay-off due to the usual financial embarrassment of the Division. Through 1931 until May of 1936 he was the Ranger in charge of Mendocino County. At the latter date he resigned for personal reasons and entered the employ of Union Lumber Company where his talents were thoroughly appreciated. This reporter enjoyed working with him the field through most of 1931. He was a top man and it was a genuine loss to the State of California when he left the Division. I am sure the old-timers who knew Bill Dimmick will join me in wishing him a long and happy retirement.

C. R. Clar

FORESTRY EMPLOYEE DELEGATES TO CSEA GENERAL COUNCIL

On February 15, 1959, the following Forestry employees who took part in the CSEA General Council in San Jose met for lunch to discuss the business that had been transacted during the meetings of the General Council:

Willis G. Adams, President, #112, San Bernardino
 W. C. Austin, Delegate, #64, King City
 Calla Brauner, Vice President & Secretary, #105, Camino
 T. G. Bryan, Delegate, #112, San Bernardino
 R. C. Chaplin, Secretary, #80, Visalia
 Julius C. Chapman, Delegate, #61, Santa Rosa
 Frank Crossfield, President, #118, Mariposa
 Herman Hammack, Delegate, #75, Yreka
 Raymond Higgins, Secretary-Treasurer, #13, Redding
 Arthur Jasso, Delegate, #53, Orange
 William S. Lord, Delegate, #126, Indio
 John McAdoo, Vice President, #36, Morgan Hill
 Gerald McCarty, President, #141, Madera (Did not attend lunch)
 William J. Nickerl, Alternate Delegate, #88, Perris
 L. T. Petersen, President, #127, Sacramento
 George "Ed" Ragan, Delegate, #36, Morgan Hill
 James W. Reed, Delegate, #36, San Jose
 Richard J. Repsher, Vice President, #64, Salinas
 Charles Rothgarn, Delegate, #137, Sanger
 Roderick K. Show, Delegate, #136, San Luis Obispo
 Eugene Smith, President, #88, Santa Ysabel
 John C. Springer, President, #80, Visalia
 Denver Wood, President, #115, Clear Lake Oaks
 Jim Younghusband, Delegate, #17, El Cajon

LETTER TO JAMES K. MACE, DEPUTY STATE FORESTER, DATED January 23, 1959

"Thank you very much for the kind expressions contained in your communication of January 21, relative to our Supervisor at The Salvation Army Camp at Tapia Park, and his making available facilities for the crews working on the Mulholland Fire.

"Please be assured that it is always a joy for the Salvation Army to render service to these men who give so selflessly of their time and energies in order to save the lives and properties of people in the disaster areas.

"As a reciprocal gesture, may I state that the men working under your direction did a very magnificent job. We were proud to be part of the "team".

"May God bless you.

"Sincerely yours,

"s/ Wm. J. Parkins

"Lt. Colonel, Divisional Commander"

LETTER TO CAPTAIN J. T. BREEN, CAMP CAPTAIN, HONOR CAMP #9, MORENA

The Mountain Empire Social Group held their regular January Dinner meeting at Camp Morena on January 9, 1959. The guests began assembling at 6:30 PM. After registering at the CIM office, they were conducted on a tour of the camp by members of the inmate body. The tour included the CDF Office, Shops, Warehouse, Rec. Hall and barracks terminating at the Mess Hall.

The Hobby men had their wares on display in the warehouse where the guests were permitted to purchase hobby items under the supervision of Captain Breen.

The guests were very interested in the hobby display and numerous purchases were made which was a great boom to camp morale.

At 8:00 PM the guests assembled at the Mess Hall and found their seat which was indicated by attractive place cards which were made by a member of the kitchen crew. The tables were decorated with manzanita roots depicting the manzanita root hobby which is so popular in the camp program.

The invocation was given by Mr. Albert Richardson after which a delicious dinner was served by the Camp Morena kitchen crew under supervision of the camp supervising cook, Mr. Roedecker, to 42 regular members of the Mountain Empire Social Group and other guests. Other guests present were Supt. E. J. Obershouser, Mrs. Oberhauser, Capt. J.T. Breen, Officer Payne, Lt. J. E. Hendrix, Mrs. Hendrix of the Department of Corrections. Ranger Roy Neil, Mrs. Neil, Mr. H. C. Rolland, Project Supervisor, Mrs. H. C. Rolland of the Division of Forestry. Warden Sid Burgison and Mr. Art Hendly of the Division of Fish and Game.

After the dinner an interesting talk was given by Art Hensly of the Division of Fish & Game explaining the origin of the State supervision Pheasant Coop and upland game control along with several interesting films. After an interesting program arranged by Mr. Sid Burgison of the Division of Fish & Game, Supt. E. J. Oberhauser gave a short talk expressing his views of the benefits of such a meeting from the Department of Correction's point of view followed by a short talk by Mr. W. A. Tondro, president of the Mountain Empire Social Group expressing his views of the benefits of such a meeting from the taxpayers' point of view.

Mr. Tandro then adjourned the meeting at 10:15 P.M. This was the Mountain Empire Social Group's second meeting at Camp Morena. It was expressed that the meeting at Camp Morena is the highlight of their year's activity.

Respectfully submitted,

s/J. E. Hendrix,
Camp Lieutenant

LETTER TO RICHARD A. MCGEE, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

I have attached a report from Lt. Hendrix, Camp Morena, to Mr. Breen about the visiting group at the camp last Friday. This was a most enjoyable evening for everyone concerned and I certainly want to commend Mr. H. C. Rolland, Project Supervisor, Forestry Department, and Mr. J. E. Hendrix, Camp Lieutenant, for making the affair a success.

This group includes many of the influential ranchers and business men of the area, who are thoroughly convinced that this camp is operated in the best interests of the taxpayer. We certainly think from a public relations standpoint that it is worth every bit of the effort it took to entertain this group, and we should like to do more of this in our other camps.

By demonstrating the fire fighting equipment and the shop programs, it was clearly evident that our inmates are rendering a service to State Forestry, and by showing them the in-camp program such as hobby, recreation, living areas, etc., the visitors became more aware that these men are just ordinary people who will some day be released to the community.

The inmates who acted as guides for the groups, the kitchen crew who took care of the cooking and serving of the food, the welcoming committees and others

who contributed to the evening's activities are to be commended for the fine impression they made with the group.

I know also that Correctional Officers V. Lorenzen and T. DePew contributed a great deal through their behind-the-scene direction of the affair. Mr. H. Rodecker, Camp Supervising Cook II, was present in the camp and handled the food preparation with the inmate crew very adequately.

Altogether it was a very enjoyable and profitable evening.

E. J. Oberhauser, Superintendent

THAT DEVIL WIND--THE SANTA ANA

It was a lonely, if not downright boring, Christmas for the Associated Press correspondent sitting alone in his little Santa Ana apartment. Outside a roaring wind pounded dust through invisible openings in the walls until the air was difficult to breathe. The only solace was in the bottle on the table--so he took another long drink. An unusually hard gust shook the frame building. Fortified by a few more nips the reporter saw the raging wind in a new light.

No longer was the blustering wind just a nuisance; now it was demolishing the town, making it virtually uninhabitable!

Turning to his nearby telegraph key--for this gentleman of the press doubled as Western Union operator--he began tapping out a story of devastation that spared no detail. Drifts of dirt were described as being piled so high that they had to be shoveled away from doors. Windows broke before the blast and the main business area was a shambles. Trees had toppled everywhere and houses had collapsed. The vile Santa Ana wind in this Christmas storm of 1901 had virtually destroyed the city for which it had been named, he concluded.

Furious citizens viewed the story as an act of treason and filed pointed protests with the reporter's employers. Alarmed by their threats of bodily harm the correspondent vanished.

The damage was done, however. The exaggerated story brought to a head a situation which had long plagued the good citizens of Santa Ana: the use of their city's name in connection with the raffish desert wind. Ignoring the historical and scientific accuracy of the terminology, a Chamber of Commerce committee determined to stop the practice.

Unfortunately, their zealous work enshrouded the name of this devil wind in a layer of double talk almost as thick as the swirling clouds of dust that roll before the Santa Ana wind itself. Only by understanding the "how", "why", and "where", of southern California's "devil wind" and tracing some of these misnomers to their sources can the confusion of half a century be resolved.

Several of Southern California's early explorers and adventurers mentioned the wind. Richard Dana, for instance, describes it in his "Two Years Before The Mast":

"Saturday, Feb. 13, 1836. We were called up at midnight to slip for a violent northeaster, for this miserable hole of San Pedro is thought unsafe in almost every wind."

Then, like many ships before and since, Dana's Pilgrim turned tail and fled to a place of calm in the lee of Catalina Island, remaining for three days while the wind blew itself out.

Eleven years later, Commodore Stockton recorded another Santa Ana. His troops, marching to capture the pueblo of Los Angeles had made camp near the mouth of the Santa Ana Canyon. In his diary Stockton said:

"Taking advantage of a deep ditch for one face of the camp, it was laid off in a very defensible position between the town and the river, expecting the men would have an undisturbed night's rest to be ready for the fight which might now be expected daily. In this hope we were mistaken. The wind blew a hurricane and the atmosphere was filled with particles of fine dust so that we could not see and but with difficulty breathe.

"January 7. The wind continued to blow violently which the enemy should have taken advantage of to attack us. Our weapons were chiefly fire-arms; his the lance; and I was quite certain that in such a gale of wind as then blew the difficulty of loading our arms would have proven a serious matter."

The failure of either of these historic references to attach a name to the wind is unfortunate. Certainly Santa Ana's stalwart boosters found no solace in them that January of 1902. Instead, as their first move, the committee requested all newspapers to refrain from further use of the name of their fair city in connection with the wind. But what rival editor could be expected to abandon such a telling semantic weapon at a time when their respective towns were competing for the attention of prospective tourists and settlers?

Then came someone with a more original turn of mind. According to this nameless person, the use of the words Santa Ana was all a mistake. The correct terminology was a forgotten Indian word which had been transliterated by the mission fathers as "Santana." It was easy to see how this name had been confused with Santa Ana! But mission records and linguists familiar with the Indian languages of the area failed to provide substantiating evidence.

A new approach to the question had been established, however, and a whole new set of derivations was sparked into being.

Returning to the Mission Indians, another person held that the natives had known the wind as "The Wind of the Evil Spirits," because of its drying effect on leaves, berries and nuts. Mission fathers equated "evil spirit" with Satan and labeled the wind "Satan's Wind." Again the transmutation of the term could be understood as generations of pioneers had corrupted "Satan's Wind" to "Santana" and finally "Santa Ana." Of course verification was again impossible.

Going still further back into history, some adventurous soul proposed that the name was originally bestowed by the first Spaniards who happened to discover this part of southern California in the midst of a windstorm on St. Ann's day. This person's imagination was better than his research. Though a strong earthquake had shaken the valiant explorers on St. Ann's day, July 26, 1769, when Portola and his weary men had first set eyes on the Santa Ana valley, there is no mention in the expedition's diaries of such a wind.

Perhaps the most fanciful derivation of all is recorded in the U. S. Navy Department Hydrographic Office publication Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean.

In this unlikely sounding document various origins of the name Santa Ana are discussed along with the meteorological phenomena causing the wind:

"Another version has it that the term came into use and had its beginning in the days when General Santa Anna was at the head of the Mexican Army operating in southern California. On his many spectacular tours of this country the general always rode at the head of a fast riding squadron of cavalry whose swift-moving horses stirred up great clouds of dust which were plainly visible from afar as they ascended into the air. This in time came to be associated with the arrival of the general and his cavalcade of riders. Anyone observing the approach of one of these storms will be struck with the aptness of this explanation."

Again history shows the impossibility of this explanation. The General's biography proves that he actually was never in Southern California and besides the term was in common usage long before the dashing General led his cavalry elsewhere. Furthermore the General insisted on spelling his name with two n's, thus: "Anna."

The failure of such explanations leads inevitably to the conclusion that the Santa Ana wind must have received its name honestly and for good reason. An understanding of the wind's origin verifies this.

Unlike hurricanes, tornadoes and seasonal storms that buffet other parts of the globe, our Santa Ana wind is a phenomenon peculiar to Southern California. The usual pattern of high and low barometric pressure areas moving regularly on-shore are sometimes disrupted by the build-up of an intense high pressure area over the interior of Southern California, Nevada and Arizona. At the same time, a trough of low pressure is formed near the coast. This creates an unstable condition encouraging the hot air developed in the interior to flow toward the coast. This mass suddenly breaks through the frontal barrier separating the two barometric systems and swoosh!

The Santa Ana is on its way. Having pushed its way through the passes of the San Gabriels, the wind drops closer to the valley floor sending clouds of dust swirling across the open highways between Ontario and San Bernardino. Confronted by the mass of the Santa Ana Mountains, the wind is channeled through the Santa Ana Canyon, and then spreads over the entire coastal plain. Since most of this area's pioneer population lived west of that canyon, it was only natural that they attached to the wind the name of the canyon from which it came.

While the wind traditionally blows for three days and nights, old-timers hopefully await sunrise and sunset. At these hours the wind frequently reveals its intentions. If there is a perceptible calm, the worst is probably over; but if its fury increases--then beware!

As the years go by, these storms seem less intense as man erects barricades in the form of windbreaks, landscaping and buildings. But every so often as in November, 1957, the wind re-asserts itself by closing highways with drifts of dirt, building grotesque barriers of tumbleweeds and debris along fences, toppling oil derricks like tenpins, snapping telephone and power lines, grounding aircraft and capsizing small boats, and damaging crops. Little wonder that early Santa Ana residents sought to free their city from any connection with this feverish, dust-laden wind that seemed to strike without warning any time of the year.

But, in spite of its deservedly bad reputation, the Santa Ana wind really shows no partiality and the wounded pride of those early Santa Ana promoters was caused by a joint conspiracy of meteorology and geography, rather than by intentional plot to besmirch that city's good name and reputation.

Taken from WESTWAYS - November, 1958

VISITORS AT CHICO By Idwal Jones

The visit was eighty years ago--in September, 1877--and the arrival of three persons of eminence caused no stir in the village. Chico, which had seen Fremont, Sherman, Grant, Greeley and a hundred other lions in the three decades of its life, was accustomed to celebrities. And the fame of these new visitors was not of the popular sort. They had come, of course, to stay at the ranch of General John Bidwell.

One of them was Sir Joseph Hooker, director of Kew Gardens in London, and President of the Royal Scientific Society. He was the foremost botanist of the time; he had just returned from the Himalayas where he had gathered rhododendrons and a shipload of other plants for his conservatory. With Sir Joseph were Asa Gray, professor of natural history at Harvard, who was the foremost American Botanist; and John Muir, the naturalist who had spread the renown of Yosemite all over the world. The excitement of their host can be imagined. Fond of Rhododendrons, he grew large stands of them. He was also a horticulturist, and his shelves were loaded with the writings of all three of his guests.

While the visitors go botanizing on the Arroyo Chico Ranch, with its variety of bird-life, plants and trees that now make the Chico municipal park one of the wonders of the State, it would be well to scrape up an acquaintance with the general.

A schoolteacher of twenty-two, he was in 1841 one of the leaders of the first wagon-train of migrants to descend the Sierra. As bookkeeper for Captain John A. Sutter he learned early the arts of managing an empire. He surveyed and laid out ranches in Sutter's vast holding; did general trading, outfitted the steamboats, sold cattle, hogs and wheat. He acted as farm adviser and political agent, served through the Mexican War, was present when gold was found at Sutter's Mill in 1848, then made a strike of it at Bidwell's Bar on the Feather River.

It should surprise no one to learn that Sutter offered him the hand of his daughter in marriage. But the young man of Destiny had another lady in mind, and soon she was the mistress of the Arroyo Chico grant. It was a smaller empire, but it outlasted Sutter's. The Bidwell mansion exists yet as part of the State College at Chico.

He was a delegate to the Monterey Convention in 1849, later a senator at Washington, a Prohibition candidate for the presidency; ran for the governorship of California, and wound up as general in the State militia. Primarily, he was a farmer: Rancho Chico was the richest and handsomest farm on the Coast. It had a thousand acres planted to everything that could possibly grow in the region. He imported bees, he grew olives to press for oil, and grapes for raisins: novel ventures in this end of the Central Valley. These plantings and also a cannery for fruits and almonds were tended by his Indians, for whom he had built homes, a school and a church.

His interest in trees--all manner of trees and in particular the oaks--was perfervid. That was a bond between him and his friend Muir. Hearing of the oaks at Carpinteria, Bidwell drove down to see them. A commendable growth, he thought, but smaller than those at his home. That the place was called after some carpentry shop in the early time, he doubted. It was called after the squads of the industrious bird that filled the grove with the din of hammering: carpintero is also the Spanish for woodpecker.

Muir agreed with him. A cloud of thoughts must have drifted through Muir's head as he stood looking with Bidwell and the two botanists at the tremendous oak on the Chico ranch. It is 110 feet tall, and 8000 persons can stand under its shadow when the sun is at its highest. Muir was reminded of the time six or seven years previously when the philosopher Emerson made his arduous visit to the Yosemite. Timid and awe-stricken, Muir, who had been a shepherd there and was still generally unknown, had not the courage to press forward and shake hands with the illustrious man. Instead, he wrote him a letter. That led to a formal meeting. They found themselves in accord, spent an hour in talk, and Emerson, rather shakily, climbed a ladder to Muir's haunt.

It was Muir's suggestion that Emerson camp out for the night in the midst of the Big Trees, and in the morning point out the giant that pleased him most, and it would be named after him. Emerson was touched by the compliment, and a little flustered, if not alarmed. He was not immune to colds, he dreaded night air; it was most insidious, and he preferred to sleep with the windows shut and the curtains tightly drawn. His throat also was very delicate. For the rest of the day the philosopher kept holed up at Leidig's hotel with his entourage.

The truth was, Mr. Emerson had been fatigued by the climbing, the up-and-down scenery, and the profusion of vast and unfamiliar trees, moss-hung and aloof, towering symbols of eternity. He was also a shade homesick for Concord. In the morning he departed in his carriage, and waved a fond and wan farewell to his friends in the Yosemite.

Muir often deplored in his contemporary heroes a lack of enthusiasm for nature in its most heroic and primeval aspects. He was of a Spartan fibre, and no less were Sir Joseph and Professor Gray, who set out under his guidance to climb Mount Shasta. Muir had made the ascent several times. Once, when at the summit, he was caught in a blizzard, and in shirt-sleeves had to fight his way down for more than a mile through shoulder-high snow. This September on Shasta the weather was mild, and there they camped for nine days.

On the way down to Chico Sir Joseph recognized on the banks of an upper tributary of the Sacramento a tract of evergreen trailer known as Linnoea--the first discovery of the plant in California. Gray averred he must have been thrust toward it by some mystic agency. Sir Joseph had also the satisfaction of viewing Douglas firs growing on their native soil. For this tree he had an affection: the stem of one, 220 feet tall, was the flagpole near his study at Kew.

Bidwell, after showing them over his ranch and the various wonders in Iron Canyon, led them to his prize tree, a solitary oak. The Englishman circled it for an hour, alone, gazing at its expanse, using his walking-stick as a measure.

"You are right," he said on his return. "It is the largest oak in existence. I am very glad to have seen it. What do they call it here?"

Muir remarked that for a thousand years or more it had been nameless. But now it should be named. The general, his wife and himself felt that "Hooker Oak" would be an appropriate name for it. To this Sir Joseph could only bow in gracious assent.

The visit lasted two or three weeks, and with regret that it had to end, the elder botanists left the Rancho Chico by the general's coach. Muir had an engagement at San Francisco, but the longer the way the better he would be pleased,

and the more he could observe. The ranch carpenter clouted a rowboat for him, and Muir drifting along the Feather River and into the Sacramento, with bread, meat and a kit of tools, wrote copiously, arranging his notes on the Yosemite, on Mount Shasta, the trees, vines, flowers, and bird life along those two streams. Halfway down the big river he had to rebuild his boat, after bumping into snags. From Bidwell's ranch to Sacramento was nearly 200 miles.

A deckhand on a steamer, observing Muir writing, with feet on a thwart, called out, "There's a fellow taking it aisy!"

With that Muir could have agreed. This was exactly the way of life he cared for.

Taken from WESTWAYS - November, 1958

STATUS REPORT ON BOOK PRINTING

Many people are asking (with good reason) when the book California Government and Forestry will be finished and available from the State Printer. At this moment we can not precisely say, for the simple reason that legislative bills, interim committee reports, and other such documents have priority at the Printing Office. The fact that the State Printer did not have the complete manuscript in his possession until a few weeks ago is entirely the responsibility of the author. However, no apologies are necessary, we think, since alterations in the final manuscript are considered to have been well justified. And, of course, the time element made no particular difference to the printer except to tie up a quantity of costly type metal.

It must be remembered that the State Printing Office is entirely self-supporting, and in that respect the effect of the combined requests to purchase the volume (sent in by Division personnel) were of vital importance in persuading the State Printer that he could safely make an investment in part of the printing cost. At this moment we can not predict what type of cover can be supplied within the \$6.00 price range we arbitrarily picked out of the air some months ago. We certainly hope to secure hard covers for this 650 page book. Incidentally, Forest Technician Marvin Dodge has been assisting the author by compiling a stack of index cards as page-proofs are made available.

C. R. Clar

MEMO FROM THE STATE FORESTER

This is to advise that Deputy State Forester C. E. Metcalf is being appointed Chief Deputy State Forester on a temporary basis effective April 1 and will serve in this capacity until a civil service list is available and a permanent appointment can be made to the position.

Assistant Deputy State Forester Moore will be in charge of District IV, Fresno, during Mr. Metcalf's assignment to the State headquarters' office.

F. H. Raymond, State Forester

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The following appointments have been authorized and completed since the last News Letter was released:

Donald Peterson promoted to Assistant Forest Technician, Fort Bragg, Mendocino County, effective January 30, 1959.

Richard W. Malm promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, Fresno Ranger Unit, effective January 30, 1959.

Edwin A. Karman promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, effective March 1, 1959, Riverside Ranger Unit.

David M. Burns appointed Forestry Graduate Trainee effective February 2, 1959, District I headquarters, Santa Rosa.

The following changes were made in the Sacramento-Administration office:

Mae J. Baldwin reinstated to Intermediate Typist Clerk, Fire Control office, effective February 16, 1959.

Yetta Block appointed Intermediate Typist Clerk, Fiscal office, effective March 3, 1959, to replace Mary Runyan.

Marnette S. Decker reinstated as Delineator, Engineering Section, effective March 17, 1959.

TEN-NINE FOR FRED H. DODSON

Little did I realize on the morning of September 20, 1922, that a temporary job with the State would not terminate until April 1, 1959. During this period, it has been my pleasure to meet and work for and with some of the finest people on earth. Forestry enjoys an enviable position in its vast scope of operations with a modern equipment fleet that is nationally recognized. It is my hope that you continue to justify this treasured name.

When I leave Forestry on my date of retirement it will be the first time I ever left - home. I shall always treasure my association and my work with Forestry personnel who have been very tolerant and congenial.

I have no particular plans after my retirement, except that I do not plan to join the "rocking chair club."

I'll be thinking about you.

Fred H. Dodson
Forestry Equipment Engineer

LETTER TO FOREST RANGER J. W. MILLER, MIDDLETOWN

"Thank you for your co-operation in providing a Ranger for the educational feature of our Christmas Greens workshop, December 3, at the Lake County Fairgrounds, Lakeport.

"I especially appreciated the manner in which you arranged for Denver Wood to participate when Frank Hudson was called to the Malibu fire emergency area. Mr. Wood is our first and only 4-H Forestry leader in Lake County and is doing a fine piece of work with the club members -- so you know he did a good job with the adults, well over 275, who attended the session.

"The display board was an eye-catcher and was most helpful in identifying tree cones used in several of the displays. Comments of visitors indicated they "liked and learned" from your organization's participation.

"If I can be of any assistance in acquainting our 4-H'ers or adult groups with accepted practices I would be glad to do so.

"Thank you again.

"Sincerely yours,

"Viola B. Wells, Home Advisor

"University of California

"Kelseyville, California."

LETTER TO WILLIAM MANN, WILLITS

"What with the present spell of dry weather one begins to think of the coming summer season and the importance of fire prevention work. Last year Ranger Van Bartlett and his crew put on an excellent program at the Boy Scout camp at Camp Navarro. I heard only compliments from both the adult leaders and from the boys.

"We here at Masonite certainly hope that he will be able to continue the good work at the camp and that an as interesting and educational program can be put on again this year.

"Sincerely

"s/ Charles D. England, Forestry

"Masonite Corporation."

DISTRICT II

The following copy of a telegram sent to M. B. Pratt, State Forester has just been received from the State of Oregon. (That's the state just north of California).

Salem, Oregon

July 23, 1926

To: M. B. Pratt
State Forester
Sacramento, California

Kimball says Shovel Creek fire destroying lot of timber. Putting his lookouts out of business. Apparently little being done to control it.

F. A. Elliott
State Forester

Charge to State Forester

To date the State of Oregon has not received an answer. Kindly investigate this matter for us, or on second thought, just print it in the News Letter.

As you may have guessed, this was the original Bogus fire that occurred in Siskiyou County in 1926. This fire created so much devastation to the timbered areas that it became a virtual jungle of brush, down timber and snags.

The second Bogus fire occurred in September of 1957, the aftermath of a control burn set to remove some of the jungle and again make the area productive.

It was an interesting experience when, while gathering information concerning the 1957 burn, to have a member of the Oregon State Board of Forestry suddenly confront you with the aforementioned telegram about the original fire.

H. B. Kaufner

Assistant Deputy State Forester

LETTER TO DEPUTY STATE FORESTER DUNOW FROM JENS C. JENSEN DISTRICT MANAGER,
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, SACRAMENTO.

During the past two years, Mr. Charles E. Carlson, Range Improvement Technician, along with other California Division of Forestry personnel, and Dr. Oliver Leonard, University of California at Davis, have assisted us with brush spraying projects in Tuolumne, Mariposa, Fresno, and San Benito Counties. The furnishing of technical data and assistance in laying out and flagging the areas was greatly appreciated.

Our brush spraying procedure is based on the results of research carried on by Dr. Leonard and Mr. Carlson. Since the Bureau of Land Management must often rely on the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the land grant colleges and other recognized research agencies to perform the basic and applied research essential to a successful program of range improvement on public domain lands, the activities of the California Division of Forestry in range research are of particular value to us. The cooperation of the California Division of Forestry personnel in making available to us the results of range research and assisting in applying these data to our range improvement program is resulting in the successful conversion of brush to grass. Soil erosion is reduced, palatable forage is increased for livestock and wildlife, and a greater supply of water becomes available on the range through the increased flow of springs and streams.

Within the next few weeks, we want to check the results of brush spraying which was done in San Benito and Mariposa Counties in the spring of 1958. We also plan to check an area in western Fresno County which we may spray this spring. We will appreciate the assistance of Mr. Charles Carlson in checking these areas.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

DISTRICT III

On a recent contact with a landowner, District III Forest Technician Walt Pease was treated to a rather unusual method of transportation. This landowner had requested some advice on management of an area lying just north of Donner Lake in the high Sierra. Their trip into the property through the snow started out in a conventional enough manner -- plowing through the snow in the landowner's jeep. Soon the snow became too much for the jeep even with chains and Walt prepared to proceed on foot. However, much to Walt's amusement they were met by a seven dog team arranged for by the landowner. The remainder of their inspection trip was made in the best traditions of the Yukon, riding on the dog

sled behind the seven dog team. Recalling from his knowledge of the ways of dog sled drivers - Walt asked why the driver didn't use the familiar cry of "mush" when the driver wanted the dogs to go. The driver admitted the dogs were a bunch of "dudes" and didn't understand such commands of the frozen north.

Walt did observe that one of the dogs displayed a high level of canine intelligence and almost human sensitivity to the elements. Each time the team was stopped, this dog would lean over and sit on his partner -- a behavior which would be understood by anyone who may have had the misfortune to sit in the snow in the state of attire of a dog.

A. J. Hayes
Associate State Forest Ranger

KINGS COUNTY

The training program for Kings County Fire Truck Drivers met with much success. Many problems were ironed out, policies discussed, and participation in demonstrations. The boys are asking for more.

The recent rains have started a bed of green on the valley's west side. The grain dry farming is doing well. We have sweet peas in bloom in front of the office and the daffodils around the residences are growing profusely.

We start working on budgets next week. Our Ranger can certainly do the most with the least.

Our annual report is on the press and we're really proud of only a 10% loss of \$2,353,328 property involved. Like most of you, fires hit a high in 1958.

Activity has commenced around the Lemoore Naval Jet Air Base and Kings County will see a building boom in the spring. This means about 1,000 new homes. Those in the know say the construction peak will be in 1961.

Ranger and Mrs. C. E. Lindley found the fishes did a disappearing act on their short vacation recently. They settled for the wide open spaces of Las Vegas.

All thirty of us are well and hope you are the same.

Florence P. Appell
Clerk-Dispatcher

LETTER TO JOHN P. WADE

I would like to formally thank you and the other rangers who assisted Mr. Baumler and myself during our recent field trip to California. Through your help we were able to record over twenty-five earthquakes from all parts of the world. Most of these would not have been recordable in Hollister. Thank you again.

Sincerely,
s/ David E. Willis
Research Associate
The University of Michigan
Willow Run Laboratories

DISTRICT V

"Through a special assignment of assisting in preparing an index, I have become acquainted with Ray Clar's book, "California Government and Forestry." Before I got this job, I was pretty indifferent about the book. It sounded like something that might be interesting, but I didn't know whether I wanted to buy a copy.

Since I started working on the index, my views have changed. In fact, I am quite enthusiastic over it. The material is interesting and presented in a very readable manner. I have had to watch myself when working on it - I found I got so absorbed in just reading, I forgot all about the indexing.

I would recommend the book highly for anyone interested in either forestry or government. It not only traces the history of the Division of Forestry, but also furnishes some fascinating revelations about how a governmental agency develops."

Marvin Dodge
Forest Technician

DISTRICT VI - January and February, 1959

Stan Moe is now Associate Ranger with San Diego County, and his place at Camp Minnewawa has been filled by Tracy Bushnell. Speaking of camps, the new Puerta La Cruz Camp is nearing completion and should open for business April 1st. It is a few miles northwest of Warners Springs Station. Elmer Benson is chomping at the doorstep to get settled down as its Supervisor.

C.D.F. was associated with several other agencies in putting a float in the Pasadena Tournament of Roses last New Year's Day. Result -- In Its Class -- the Governor's Trophy.

Ranger Skinner is recovering nicely from an operation in February. San Bernardino County recently lost one of its long-time lookouts, John A. Wilson. Prior to working for C.D.F., he had been a Battalion Chief in the Los Angeles City Fire Department and found retirement not suited to his nature.

This District has two International and one Eimco (heavy) dozers. Recently, one of each were working together at the 6,500 foot level. The Eimco slipped over the bank and was barely held back from a 1,000 foot fall by being cabled to the International. The District HQ then organized a "Rush, Rush, Hush, Hush" movement of more dozers and FEO's to the rescue. The deed was accomplished and now it can be told. The opportunity for a "Caterpillar Lover" to lose both an International and an Eimco with just a slight accidental push is now lost forever.

On May 14 and 15, the Annual Training Conference of the Southern California Association of Foresters and Fire Wardens will be held again this year at Camp Radford in the San Bernardino Mountains. Ranger Jack Burke will be the Chief Cook and Bottle Washer (some people call him "President"). Assistant Ranger Art Balsom will do his usual excellent sudsing. All Foresters are welcome. Bring \$10 and a bag (the zippered kind) and you're in for all.

Doug Glenn
District Dispatcher

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TRAINING CENTER

Driver Trainees in Class II of our 1958-59 program (scheduled from November 17 to December 19) found themselves alternating quite frequently from training on location to fireline activity and experiences. Quite contrary to what may have been expected for this time of year (rain--possibly), the men found themselves participating in fire control activities on some of the largest and most disastrous fires Southern California has experienced.

On Wednesday, December 3rd (mid-part of third week), programmed activities were on schedule: commencing with this date until Friday, December 5th, Trainees and Training Center staff fought the 2,400 acre Kelly Fire in Orange County, the 150 acre Wilson Fire in San Diego County, and the 17,860 acre Liberty Fire in Los Angeles County.

On Sunday, December 14th at 2400 until Wednesday, December 17, Center closed out again while staff and Trainees were engaged in control of the 66,300 acre Stewart Fire in Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. There was a lot of fire work and action during these periods, and there is no doubt but what the men gained a considerable amount of experience and knowledge.

The men, quite concerned about being out of the fire trenches and home by Christmas (and who wasn't), returned to the Center for subject make-up and were graduated Sunday, December 21st, in lieu of Friday, December 19th. All trainees completed the course, and certificates of completion were forwarded by mail.

Class II consisted of the following personnel:

M. A. Blasingame	Fresno County	O.E. Bowne	Madera County
H. P. Brooks	Orange County	N. L. Card	Madera County
J. R. Cates	Fresno County	F. W. Ciskowski	San Diego Co.
D. W. Cooper	Madera County	D. S. Day	San Diego Co.
K. C. Hobbs	Tulare County	J. M. Hunter	Riverside Co.
J. E. Jory	San Bernardino Co.	P. M. Miller	Riverside Co.
V. L. Murray	Riverside County	W. D. Shirey	San Diego Co.
V. L. Nabors	Fresno County	S. C. Stein	Riverside Co.
K. V. Von Volkinberg	Fresno County	W. R. Wirth	San Berdu. Co.
C. M. Wolf	San Berdu County	L. D. Wollert	Fresno County

Class III of our 58-59 Program, scheduled from January 5 through February 6, experienced no interruptions from fire or weather and probably became a unique class in this respect. Training flowed without interruption. Eighteen men commenced the session; however, two men resigned. The following sixteen forest fire truck drivers satisfactorily completed the course and were graduated February 6, 1959:

J. D. Appling	Mariposa County
Raymond Brueckner	Orange County
Don Burrow	Riverside County
Robert Clanton	San Bernardino County
George Cooney	San Diego County
Harold Cummins	Fresno County
R. E. Filippi	Fresno County
Dick Harris	Orange County
Clayton Keller	Tulare County

Charles Long	Fresno County
Robert Murdach	Riverside County
Lee Sherman	Riverside County
B. J. Stalcup	Fresno County
Eugene Thompson	San Diego County
B. G. Whicker	Fresno County
Mike Wood	San Bernardino County

We wish these men much success and an enjoyable career with the Division.

W. G. Francis
State Forest Ranger

LETTER TO STATE DIVISION OF FORESTRY, RIVERSIDE

At our request, Chief Klinger of the Los Angeles County Fire Department has named your organization as one of those assisting at the fire disaster in the Malibu area.

The Board of Directors of the Malibou Lake Mountain Club has requested, through a Board resolution, that I express to your organization their deepest appreciation for your assistance during the fire.

To have actually been in the area at the time of the burning and to have witnessed the coordinated efforts of so many groups of people, each doing its share as needed and where needed, was an inspiring experience. The fact that there was so little damage to persons and personal property in such a holocaust is remarkable.

Please accept our thanks for your assistance in our hour of need.

Very truly yours,

s/ Anson C. Depue, Secretary
Malibou Lake Mountain Club, Ltd.

St
DI
D